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NO. 4194.

WEATHER—CLOUDY; COOLER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918.

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TEUTONIC TRUST IN FLANDERS FAILS; MEN OF 40 MAY BE INCLUDED IN DRAFT

BAKER BRINGS WORD OF ALLIES' NEEDS AT FRONT

Understood to Favor Increasing Army to 5,000,000 Men

MAY DRAFT MEN OF 40 YEARS

Legislators Plan to Follow His Suggestions. To Meet the Committee Tuesday. Pershing's Message Delivered.

President Wilson today received from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker the new plan for army expansion. The details are said to represent a warning that a greatly increased fighting force should be immediately placed in training in the United States irrespective of overseas transportation facilities.

The recommendations are based upon observations made by Secretary Baker during his recent visit to France, England and Italy. They also represent the consolidated views of Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, and Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States representative on the inter-allied war council.

Army of 5,000,000. Before going to the White House Mr. Baker conferred at the War Department with Chairman Dant and Representative Kahn, of the House Military Affairs Committee. At the conclusion of the conference it was understood steps would be taken at once to clear the way for the following legislation:

1—Authorization and appropriation for a military force of 5,000,000 men.

2—Amendment to the draft law which would raise the age limit from 21 to 40 years.

3—An increase in the numerical strength of the Marine Corps to 25,000 men.

4—Authorization for the conversion of the sixteen existing training camps into cantonments which would make available thirty-two of the latter.

5—To automatically grant American citizenship to all aliens now enlisted with the fighting forces of the United States.

It was officially announced that Secretary of War would appear before the House Military Affairs Committee in executive session on Tuesday next. It is thought he may hold a similar conference with the Senate Committee on the same date if time will permit. Bills now being prepared will be introduced as the hearings have been concluded.

It was stated exclusively in these dispatches on Wednesday after Secretary Baker's first visit to the White House following his return from abroad, that official estimates for army expansion then under consideration contemplated a fighting force of 5,000,000.

Raise Draft Age to 40. The proposal to raise the age limit in the draft to 40 years does not mean that older men are to be sent to the fighting front. The policy of the War Department is to draft soldiers from Class 1, which includes only single men, while the older men are equal to the requirements of the proposed plan of expansion, it is said.

All men between 21 and 40 years of age will be registered and classified. The present plan is to call them only as needed to take the places of younger men who have been exempted on account of civil pursuits necessary to the operation of war industries.

The bill which authorizes an increase in the Marine Corps to 25,000 men passed the House today. It has yet to pass the Senate, but no obstacles appear to have been raised in that quarter.

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee returned to the Capitol from the weekly conference with military authorities yesterday almost unanimously convinced that draft ages must be extended to include those from 21 to 40 years of age.

In describing to the committee its confidential news from the Pleadings and Flanders fighting fronts, the War Department laid stress on the necessity of more man power.

England Needs Men. They declared it is said, that Lloyd George's declaration for Irish conscription showed emphatically that England has done nearly its utmost.

Representative Kahn, of California, actual leader of the committee, declared on his return that a bill to extend the draft age surely will be passed this session. He said it would be approved by both Houses so that on June 5, when it is proposed to register the men who have become 21 the last year, all men up to 40 would be summoned.

Naval Appropriation Bill. Substituting action for talk, the House yesterday afternoon began work on the \$1,350,000,000 naval bill—by far the largest in American history—and in six hours' work nearly finished it. All speeches were limited to five minutes. It seems likely the bill will be finished tomorrow.

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BRITISH TANK BURNS FINGERS OF PRESIDENT

Chief Executive Grasps Hot Exhaust Pipe While Inspecting War Monster.

INJURY NOT SERIOUS

Crowds View Movement of Engine of Destruction in D. C. Streets.

President Wilson's left hand was severely burned yesterday when he grasped an exhaust pipe in the British tank Britannia, which is being used in the liberty loan campaign. Although the burn was so deep that the resulting inflammation caused the skin to break in several places, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his physician, is hopeful that the member will not be incapacitated for more than a week or ten days.

The Britannia reached the city in the morning, and early in the afternoon rolled its lumbering way through the streets to the entrance to the White House executive offices. President Wilson inspected the battle-scarred land dreadnought, and then expressed curiosity as to the sensations of the crew while the machine was in motion.

The officer in charge suggested that the President might enjoy a short ride, and Mr. Wilson accepted the invitation with alacrity. The side entrance was thrown open and he stepped into the interior and took his station near one of the ship's rapid fire gun was mounted.

Grabs Hot Pipe. The crew, all veterans of many battles, jumped to their places and the Britannia moved up the thoroughfare. After proceeding about 100 yards, it was halted and the President was invited to mount a small iron ladder to its roof or deck. As he started to mount the ladder he reached out with his hand to grasp what at first glance appeared to be an iron handhold.

The British slowly wended its way down the avenue to the Treasury and out Jackson place to the Ellipse. While the monstrous tank slowly moved onto the Ellipse and came to a full halt, members of the Liberty Loan Committee addressed the admiring throng and pledged for liberty bonds began to pour in on the committee.

Just as factory whistles began to sound, the Britannia started on its way. The engine of destruction moved, rumbling and in a halting manner, as ships slip off the ways when launched, from a flat car in the railroad yards at the end of the Pennsylvania avenue southwest. Crushing beneath its caterpillar treads the heavy timbers laid as a runway for it to be unloaded, the huge awkward tank moved slowly out upon the winding cobble road leading down to the street.

While horses reared and sidled out of the way, Capt. Richard Haight, who arrived from Buffalo with the crew of the Britannia early yesterday morning, took charge and drove the awkward monster down the inclined stone roadway and into Pennsylvania avenue.

Crowd Cheers. As the tank, manned by its original crew, slowly swung into the Avenue, the crowd, thousands of whom had been waiting since early in the morning for its appearance, burst into a

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34 NEW SHIPS ADDED TO ATLANTIC SERVICE

Vessels Built on Great Lakes Ready for U. S. Duties.

Thirty-four new ships, aggregating 105,000 tons, completed in the winter and spring in the Great Lakes yards, have been added to the trans-Atlantic service, the Shipping Board announced last night.

They will be sent through the canal to the seaboard as soon as navigation opens. The first of them are due to start for the Atlantic next week. Cargo ships already are being put about these shores, so that they will be ready to go across as soon as they reach open water.

These ships were requisitioned by the board in the early state of their construction.

The board has already taken from the Lakes, before winter set in, forty-three steamships, including twenty-four of new construction, for trans-Atlantic trade.

Prince Albert Flies. London, April 19.—Prince Albert recently made his first flight in an aircraft in the course of his duties at a naval station to which he is attached.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LOAN STILL LOW IN TOTAL

Treasury Reports Rate of Sales Too Slow to Reach Goal.

MANY RALLIES HERE

Secretary Baker Will Speak Tonight at Tabernacle Loan Meeting.

America still is lagging in subscriptions to the third liberty loan. Total subscriptions announced last night by the Treasury Department showed that \$1,204,714,350 worth of the bonds had been purchased, an increase of \$114,979,350 during the day.

Below Necessary Average. This amount, however, was \$5,000,000 under the necessary daily average needed to bring the total of subscriptions at the end of the drive up to the minimum of \$3,000,000,000 asked for by Secretary McAdoo.

Washington total subscriptions at the end of business yesterday were estimated at more than \$6,000,000, or close to one-half of the quota of \$13,000,000 set for the District by the Treasury Department.

Three trade organizations of Washington will hold a gigantic liberty loan rally tonight at the Y. M. C. A. Liberty Hut, formerly the Billy Sunday tabernacle, on Union Station place.

Secretary of War Baker will make his first public address since his return from his tour of the battle fronts of Europe at the meeting tonight, and is expected to give to the country important facts regarding the situation "over there."

Liberty loan rallies were held in many cities last night, and practically every meeting of the kind take place today will have at least one address made on the loan.

Many Relics Here. Several carloads of war implements and materials, ranging all the way from tiny hand bombs to the battered how of a captured U-boat, were turned over to the Liberty Loan Committee for use in the third loan campaign, by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador, at the celebration marking the formal opening of the exhibit yesterday afternoon in the east end of the Union Station.

The exhibit will be kept open each day during the liberty loan campaign and will be open to the free of charge. Liberty loan subscriptions will be received at a special booth in the exhibit room, in charge of Mrs. Louis Brownlow, U. S. Post Office, near the Liberty Loan Committee, presided at the ceremonies yesterday and presented the Ambassador and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe, both of whom spoke.

Referring to the exhibit, Count Cellere said: "The objects you see here are evidences of Italian bravery on one side and of Austrian barbarity on the other. The bombs which fell on Padua and Venice, slaughtering mostly women, children and invalids, the iron-spiked maces which the enemy used to kill our wounded soldiers, a part of the submarine which was used with its complement of mines and guns, are here assembled to show that neither the cruelty of the enemy nor the dangers of a barbarously conceived war have caused our men to

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U-BOAT TRIUMPHS LARGELY MYTHICAL

Germany's submarine menace will be wiped out by August and perhaps by June, according to predictions made today by the Navy Department.

Commenting on the boast of Vice Admiral Von Capelle to the effect that U-boat construction is exceeding losses.

Throughout Washington among departments familiar with the extent to which the submarine has depleted allied tonnage resources Von Capelle's statement was regarded as baseless and put out simply for "home consumption."

"The German minister of marine," said pay officers, "is simply lying." "Sophistries and lies for home consumption," was the war ship Board officials commented.

The assertion of the German minister that America is handicapped rather than aiding the allies because of her inability to obtain the 3,000,000 tons of shipping needed to transport and supply 500,000 troops was characterized as absurd.

At both the Shipping Board and War Department there was no hesitancy in indicating that America is already maintaining more than half a million men in France, and has right now in the transport service more than two million tons deadweight of shipping, and all of it under the American flag.

Moreover, it was authoritatively learned there is in prospect an additional million tons soon to be added to the trans-Atlantic service.

According to the rate of destruction of submarine known to the British admiralty and to officials

of this government, the submarine is certain to disappear as a military factor this summer.

Despite the vaunting passage by Von Capelle's address that speaks of U-boat commanders so well trained that they manage to sink "from three to four ships in succession belonging to the same convoy," America has lost since the war began only four vessels, aggregating 7,000 tons.

Of von Capelle's statement that the American destroyers had failed and that German submarine commanders were especially trained for attacking convoys, and not a day passed but one or more ships were struck out of the convoys. Navy Department officials cited the address of Secretary Daniels at Cleveland April 6, when he said:

No Transports Sunk. "The navy organized and has operated the large transport service required to take our army overseas. Not a single one of the transports have been lost on the way to France, though they have been attacked by submarines time and again, and a menacing attack was made on the very first contingent sent over."

BRITISH LINES HOLDING FIRM; HITIN BLOW IN JUNE POSSIBLE

British General, Arriving in U. S., Foresees Many Crises in Store.

BIG ITALIAN FORCE ARRIVES IN FRANCE

Troops 200,000 Strong to Join French; Offensive by Allies Possible.

An Atlantic Port, April 19.—Another offensive will be launched by Germany in June, according to belief expressed today by Lieut. Gen. Bridges, of the British army, when he arrived on a steamer.

The new offensive, he predicted, will be either on the West front or in Italy, Gen. Bridges said.

Acute Crisis Now. "The allies are up against an acute crisis and although we check the German offensive from now on, a series of crises will continue all through the coming year."

"We must not expect anything final from the present offensive. If the Germans are halted they will dig themselves in preparatory to another drive. It may come in the west or it may be in the east, against Italy."

The war has now resolved itself into a question of man power. The Germans are striving for a decision before we can draw our trump card—the American army, and are ready to make any sacrifice.

"Circumstances have compelled the Teutons to make the present drive. They have backed the British army to a point where they can no longer retreat. With its back against the wall you can look for Haig's army to fight it out to a finish."

Paschendale Dangerous Gift. "The relinquishment of Amiens and more of the British line would be a very awkward position. The English Channel would be menaced. We can not go back now."

"Paschendale Ridge was a gift to us by the Germans, and created a dangerous salient in our lines. Bad weather prevented the British general staff realizing the fruits of its occupancy last year."

Gen. Bridges voiced a warning that regardless of which side wins, nothing final or decisive is to be looked for from the present offensive. At present, he declared, Germany had the upper hand in the West in man power. Only America's army could turn the scale, he said.

Italy Sends Re-enforcements. Italy has sent 200,000 infantrymen to serve in the interallied army of reserve in France. The Italian fighters compose the right wing of the reserve which is subject to the command of the interallied council acting in concert with Gen. Foch.

British, advised received here state that the reserve will number at least 800,000 men. The army will be composed of picked troops from West in man power. The British, French and Americans, each nation contributing 200,000 men.

Troops Reach France. Announcement that Italian troops had reached France was made yesterday by Count V. Macchi di Cellere, Italian Ambassador to the United States, at the formal opening of the

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SENATOR OLLIE JAMES ILL WITH TONSILITIS

Kentuckian May Have to Undergo Operation.

Senator Ollie James may undergo an operation for the removal of his tonsils. The news was expressed yesterday afternoon by the doctors who are making an examination of the Kentucky Senator.

Senator James is still at Belvedere Hotel in Baltimore, where he went there last night to be examined. His illness was said to be an affection of the tonsils and lumbago.

Alleged Pro-Germans Stained Amber Here

Pottsville, Pa., April 19.—Five Austrians who refused to purchase liberty bonds at the Lytle Colliery near here were taken by the heels by the workmen and dipped into a steel tank used for heating oil for the colliery engines. The men are covered with a stain of an amber hue which cannot be washed off. Threats to sue the ringleaders of the men who composed the crowd brought the statement that an action would result in the Austrians being strung up.

American Boys Give Huns U. S. Medicine

By BERT FORD. Staff Correspondent of the International News Service.

With the American Army in France, April 19.—Sixty infantrymen—one-half Americans, the other half French—raided the German lines last night in the sector on the east bank of the Weser, near St. Michel (northwest of Toul), paying the Germans back with some of their own medicine.

The blow they struck was swift and brief. A number of German dead were left behind in No Man's Land. The Franco-American raiders suffered no casualties.

IRISH UNREST INCREASES IN SERIOUSNESS

Situation More Serious, as Use of Force Against Conscription Likely.

London, April 19.—The Irish situation here to believe that the Irish parliament action on the man-power bill, which provides for conscription in Ireland, is assuming a more and more serious aspect.

"Conscription is being forced upon the Irish, and we have the right to resist by any means within God's law."

At the same time the Irish sentiment here to believe that the Irish parliament action on the man-power bill, which provides for conscription in Ireland, is assuming a more and more serious aspect.

Plant Seized by Custodian for U. S. Work

Immense Industry of Bosch Magneto Company Taken Over by Government.

The Bosch Magneto Company, of Plainfield, N. J., and Springfield, Mass., has been taken over by A. Mitchell Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, it was announced last night.

The property is valued at \$5,000,000. Unwillingness on the part of the company directors to take orders for material to be used against Germany was a moving cause of the action.

Official Statement. The company manufactures magnetos for automobiles, trucks and other army and navy equipment.

The official announcement said: "Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, this company had refused to take orders from the allies and after the United States was in, it was loath to render any service to the government in its activities against the Fatherland."

"The directors to be appointed by the Alien Property Custodian will immediately take charge of the works. They will be operated in full by the United States and the entire product be placed at the disposal of the munitions committees. As this is one of the best equipped plants in the country, its output will be of inestimable value to both the army and navy."

Germans Own Stock. "After the examination conducted by Francis P. Garvin, director of the Bureau of Investigation, an examination which is tracing the ownership of many properties in various parts of the country, all the capital stock of the Bosch Magneto has been proven to be owned by Robert Bosch and other residents of Germany. When first reported by Carl L. Schurz, of New York City, as president, in December 1917, he claimed that all but a small proportion was owned by residents of this country."

"At the time of the declaration of war, Otto Heins, who was then president, and many of the German heads of departments walked out of the mill with the purpose that this concern should not be used in making war upon Germany."

"The present directors are Carl Schurz and Gustav Zahn."

"These directors will be replaced by directors to be designated by the Alien Property Custodian."

T. R. Going to Iowa. Des Moines, Iowa, April 19.—Theodore Roosevelt will speak here the evening of May 27 under the auspices of the National Security League, it has been announced.

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Hindenburg's Machine Is Stuck While Allies Strengthen Their Positions During the Lull.

TAKING OF BAILLEUL FRUITLESS

Without Capture of Kemmel Height, Foe Gains Little Ground by His Very Costly Onslaughts.

London, April 19.—Hindenburg's war machine in Flanders is stuck—for the moment, at least. Its wheels are clogged by Teuton blood.

The reckless blood-letting of the last ten days has enforced a pause in the enemy's desperate onslaughts, and again the allies are profiting by this lull, for it gives them time to overhaul their own machine, admittedly severely battered by the terrific and continuous drumming since April 9, when the great struggle in Flanders became so fierce.

BRITISH FRONT UNCHANGED. The last twenty-four hours brought no change in the British front which means that all the frantic attempts of the Germans to reap the fruits of the capture of Bailleul and Messines Ridge, and of the British retirement from Passchendaele, added nothing to their gains but thousands of casualties to their already heavy death toll.

When the battle is renewed—probably tomorrow—Mount Kemmel will be the storm center, as it was yesterday and today, for with it stands or falls the whole British Ypres front. So far the Germans have bitten granite in their assaults on this height.

Meanwhile, synchronizing with the enforced let-up of the Teuton sledge-hammer blows, there were three developments keying allied hope and optimism to a new pitch.

Foch Is Confident. An inspiring, confidence-breathing message from Foch. At Milan he told interviewers:

"We hold the Roche waves, but that is not a secret; we will do something more. Our simple reserves are still intact. We are satisfied with the progress of events."

2. Italian troops have arrived in France. They form the right wing of the allied western line.

"The sharp, successful thrust against the point of a German wedge yesterday has been followed up, as it was preceded, by a concentrated French gun-drumming of the German lines from Moruist to Montdidier, and thence to Noyon. Foch's counter-blow is believed to be in the making."

3. The sharp, successful thrust against the point of a German wedge yesterday has been followed up, as it was preceded, by a concentrated French gun-drumming of the German lines from Moruist to Montdidier, and thence to Noyon. Foch's counter-blow is believed to be in the making."

Thus the situation both in Flanders and Picardy is today brighter for the allies than it has been since the big German drive began on the first day of spring.

May Smash on New Front. One thing, according to best military opinion, must be counted upon as a strong possibility within the next few days: A concentrated German infantry smash on a new front, presumably between Ypres and the sea.

On this twenty-three mile front, which forms the British left, the enemy may logically be expected to try for a third great wedge into Haig's line, preparatory to making the decisive phase of the final campaign in the war a titanic triple pendulum battle swinging seaward with alternating blows on three fronts, the aim being the same as they were when the first drive began: separation of the French and British armies and destruction of the latter before tackling the French.

For this new blow, if it is struck, the allies are well prepared. Of all of the British fronts, that between Ypres and the sea is known to be the strongest.

German Destroyers Busy. Tending to support the expectations of such a new drive was a dash into a channel yesterday by a strong German "mosquito" flotilla. The destroyers shelled the channel coast between Nieuport and Dunkirk, where the extreme German right rests on the sea, but did little damage. Meanwhile, the same as they were when the first drive began: separation of the French and British armies and destruction of the latter before tackling the French.

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Foe Completely Repulsed. Britain heaved a deep sigh of relief when Field Marshal Haig was able to report in his day bulletin that not only had the enemy's assaults south of Mount Kemmel been beaten off, but that the attacks on the British left, between Givency and St. Venant, had resulted in "a complete repulse" for the foe.

This meant that the German offensive in these vital sectors was held, if not mastered, and that time, Haig's most effective ally, again was gained. The British commander himself supplied the explanation for the slackening of the German driving power.

"The enemy is known to have suffered heavy casualties from our attacks," he said.

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